

Economic and Health Issues

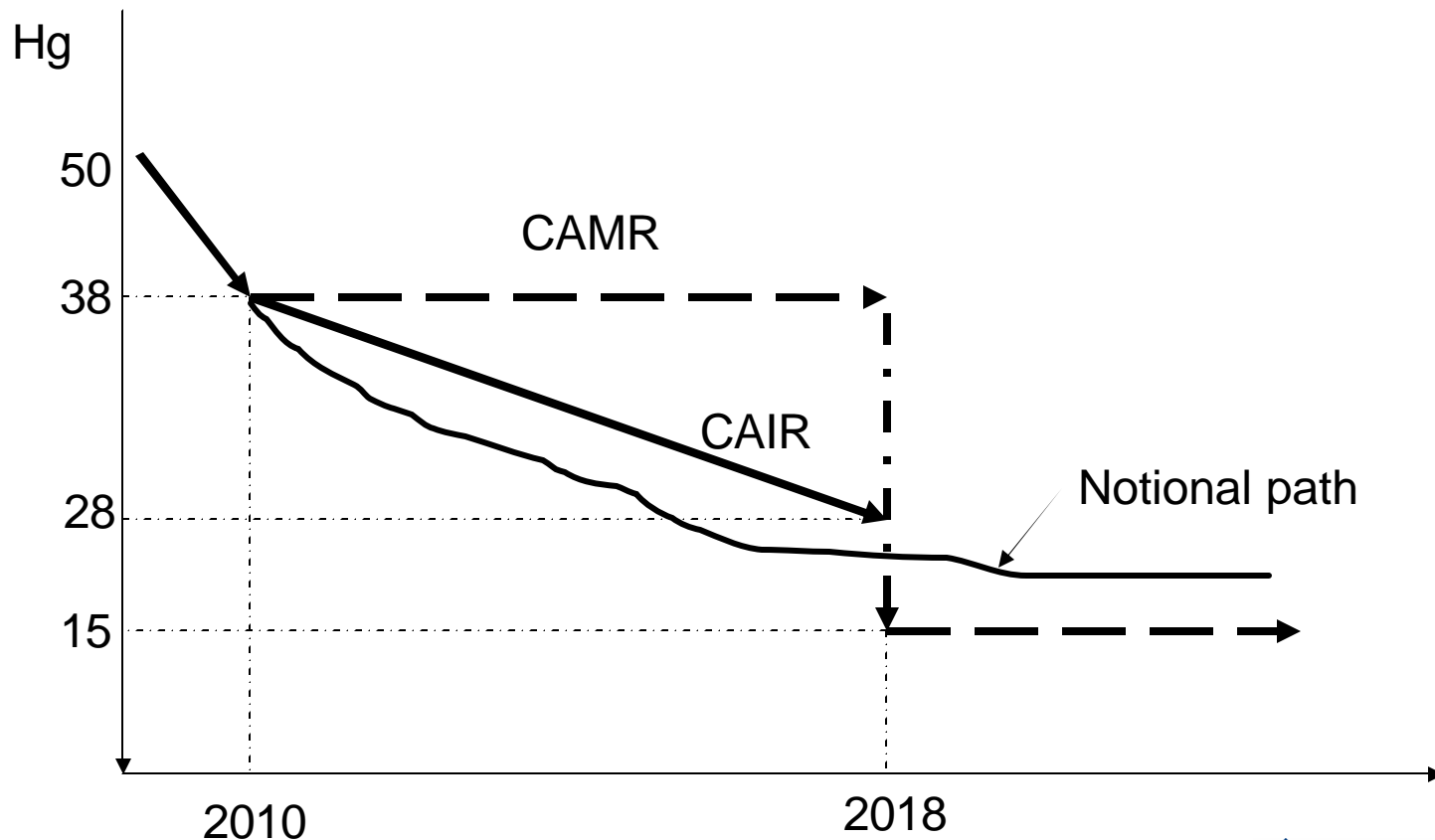
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**Virginia Mercury Symposium
Omni Newport News Hotel
Newport News, VA
November 28-29, 2007**

State of Play

- CAIR
- CAMR
 - Trading vs. cap
 - 12/06: 23 states adopted tighter Hg cap than EPA; 13 not trading:
- Virginia
 - Large companies have restrictions on trading (purchases)
 - Largest meets cap by 2015 instead of 2018

CAIR vs. CAMR

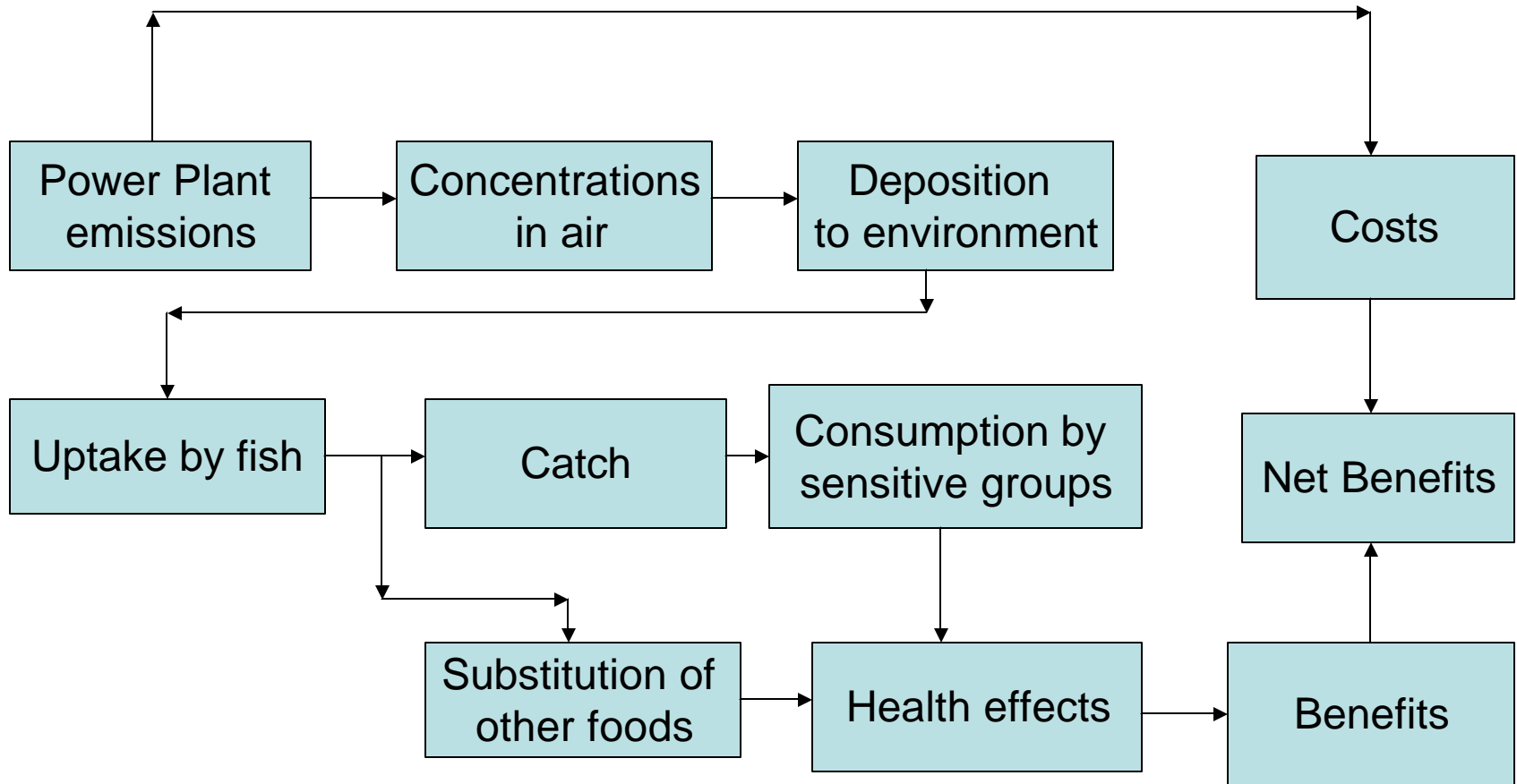


Hg Regulation

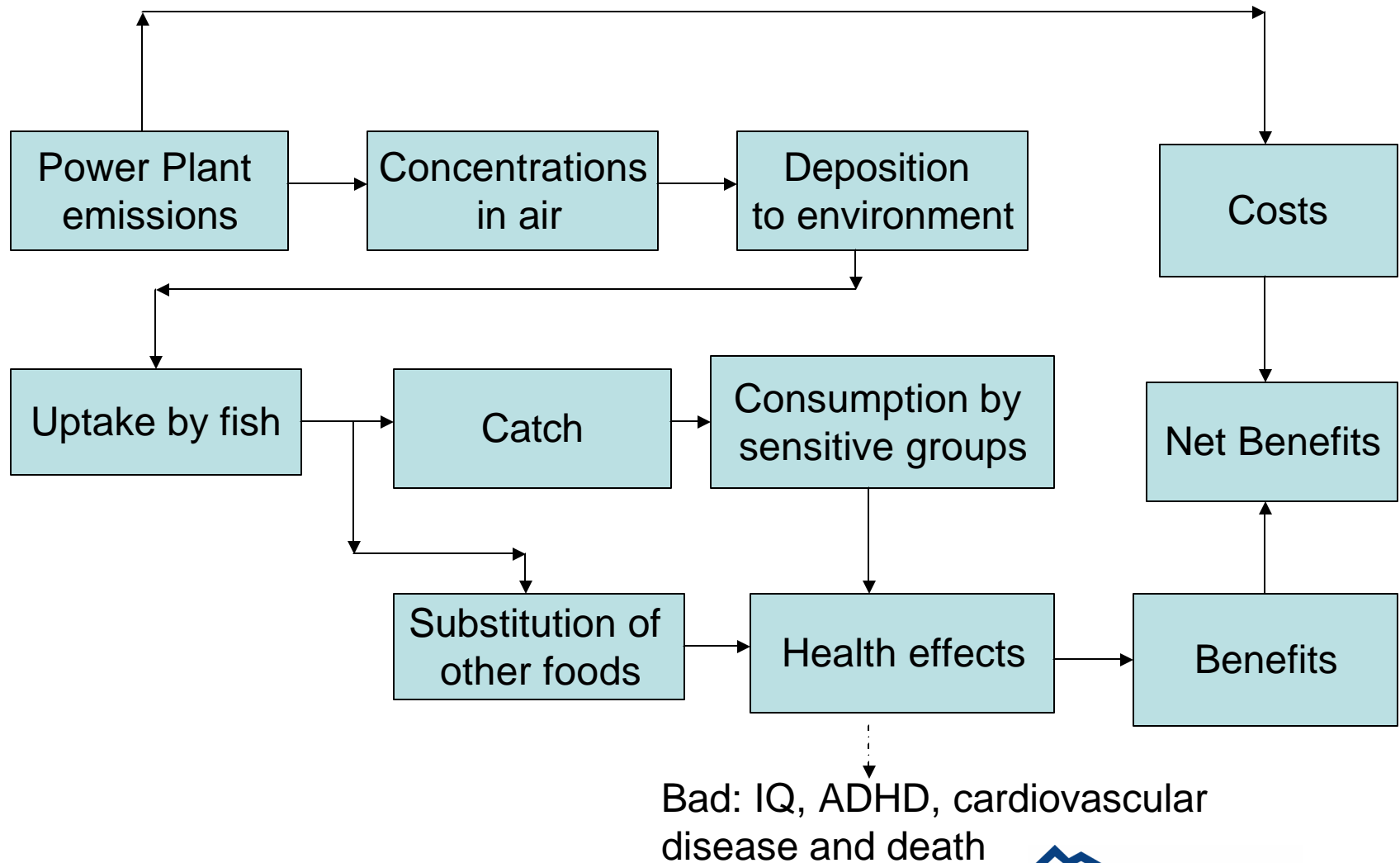
Cost-Benefit Analyses

- Virginia to do (2006 House Bill 1055)
- EPA's RIA (2005)
- Gayer and Hahn (2006)
- Jakus, McGuinness, and Krupnick (2002)
(CBA of a recreational fish advisory on bass in the Chesapeake bay)
- Palmer, Burtraw and Shih (2005)
- Rice and Hammitt (2005)
- Trasande, Landrigan, and Schechter (2005)
and Griffiths, McGartland and Miller (2007)

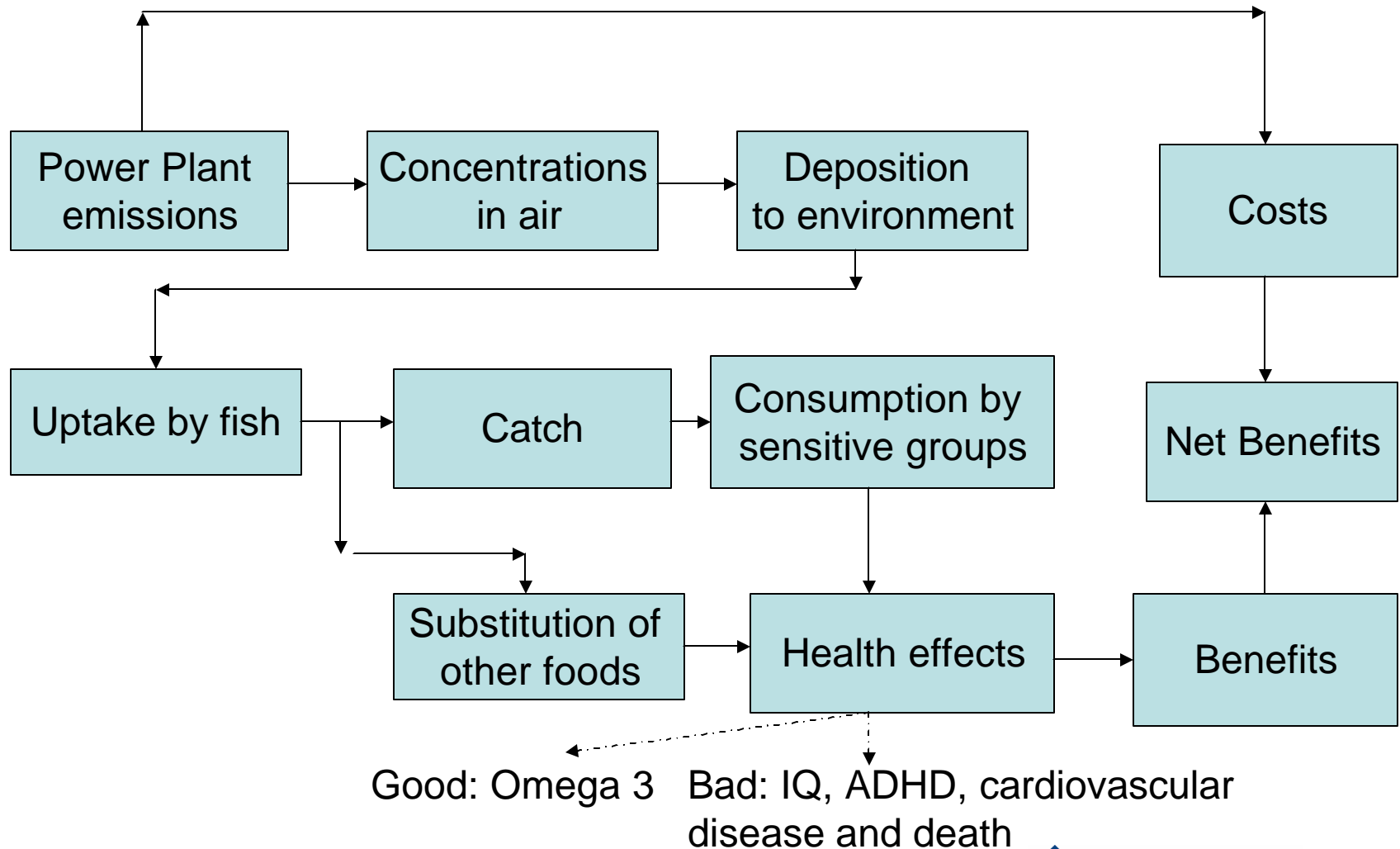
Flow Chart for Mercury Costs and Benefits



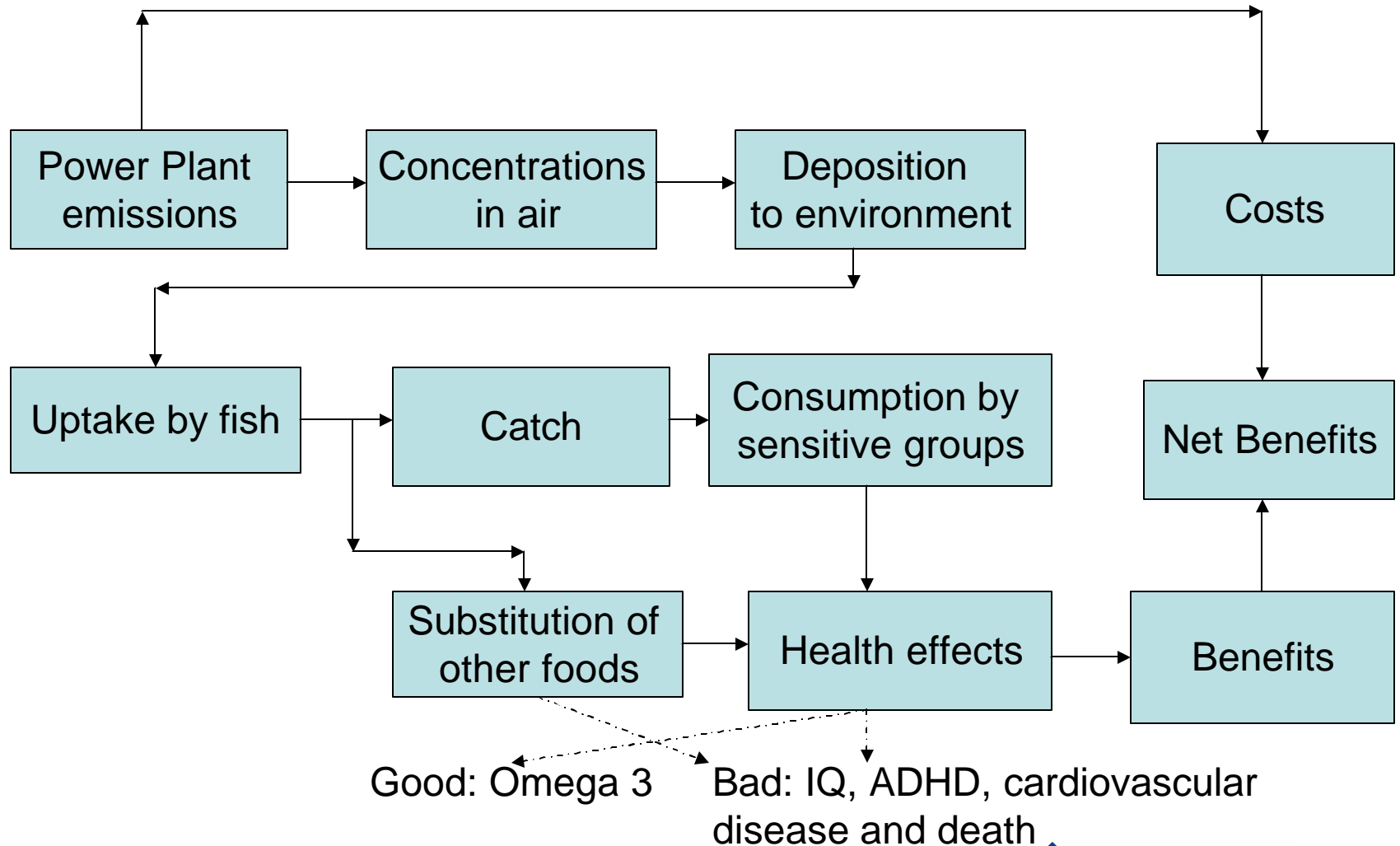
Flow Chart for Mercury Costs and Benefits



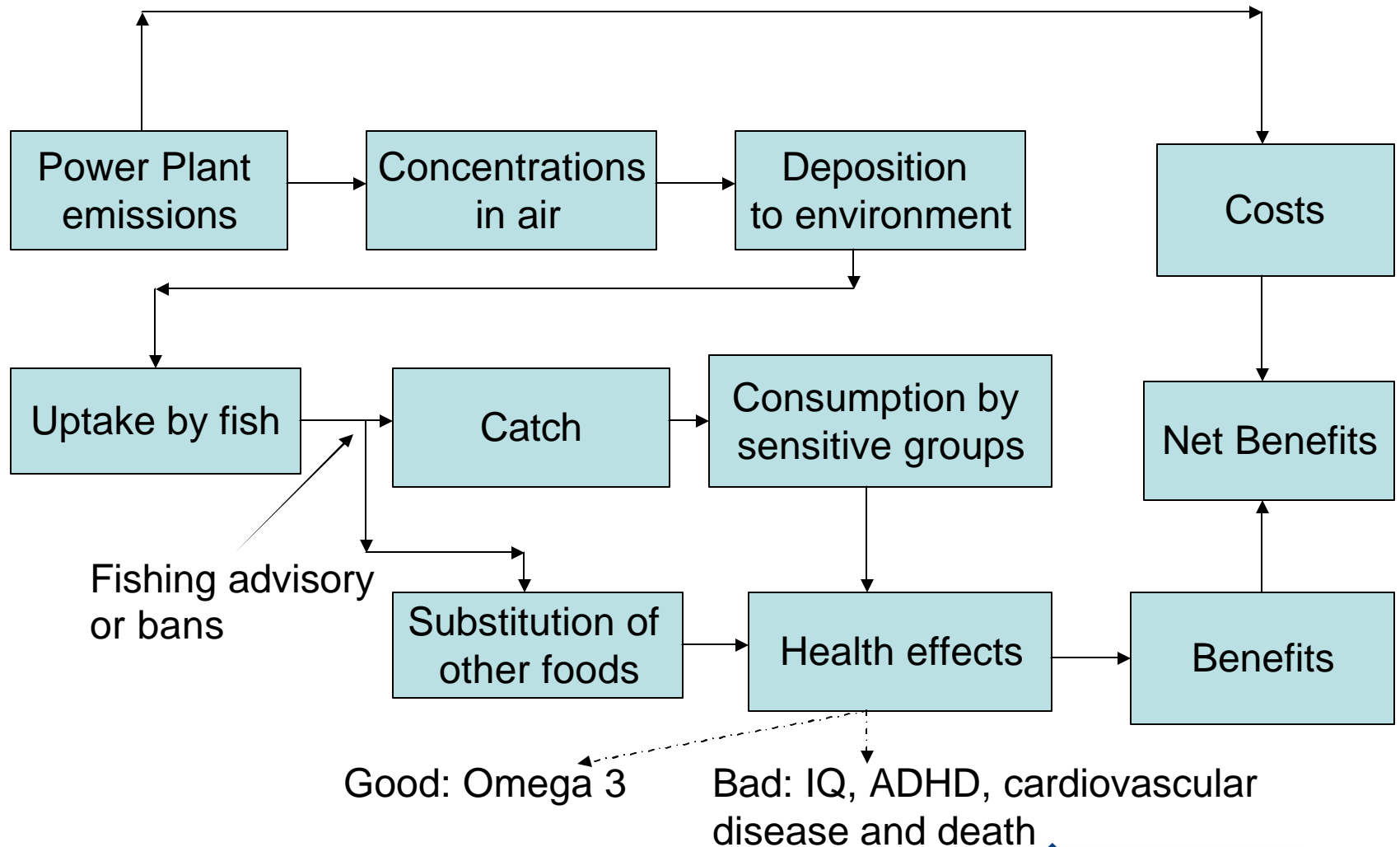
Flow Chart for Mercury Costs and Benefits



Flow Chart for Mercury Costs and Benefits



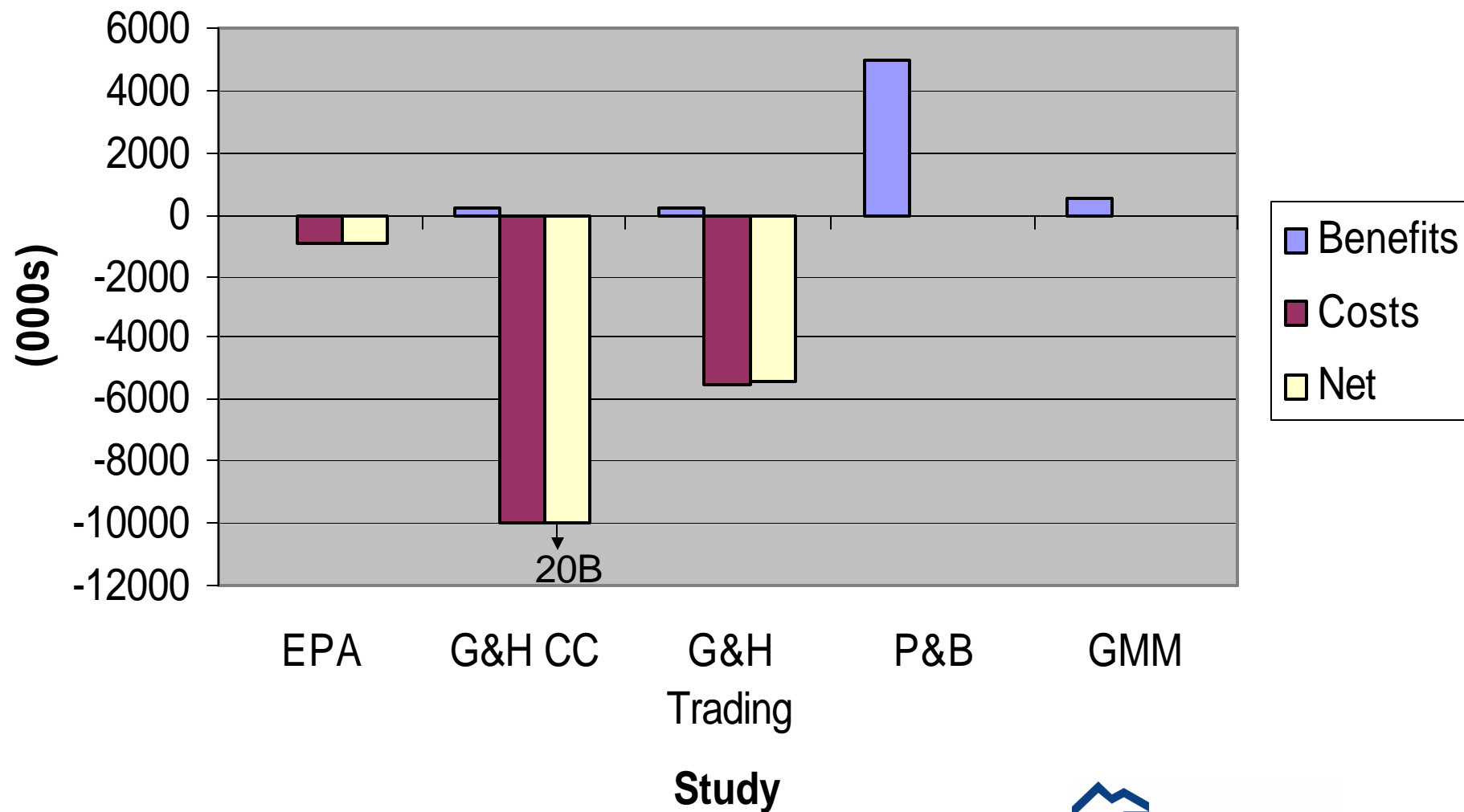
Flow Chart for Mercury Costs and Benefits



BCA Results

- EPA's RIA
 - CAIR: Almost all benefits are from fine PM reductions; lots of Hg reductions
 - CAMR: (benefits for IQ only)
 - With MACT on top of CAIR
 - With cap and trading with banking of Hg on top of CAIR
- Gayer and Hahn
 - benefits for IQ only
 - With MACT on top of CAIR
 - With cap and trading with banking of Hg on top of CAIR
- Griffiths, McGartland and Miller
 - benefits for IQ only
 - Benefit of CAMR
- Palmer, Burtraw and Shih
 - Benefits of CAMR (IQ plus cardiovascular mortality)

BCA for CAMR beyond CARE (2004\$)



Health Effects History

- Interest in Hg began after Minimata incident in 50's (deaths, blindness and neurological damage from eating fish)
- Early 1970s, deaths and hospitalization from eating grain products treated with fungicide containing methyl mercury
- 1995: FDA issues advisory to limit consumption of shark and swordfish to \leq one serving per week; pregnant women: \leq 1/mo.
- 2001: FDA withdraws general advisory and tightens it for pregnant women
- FDA and EPA issue new advisory expanding to breast feeding women, children and women who were trying to become pregnant: \leq 12 oz fish and seafood; 6 oz. Albacore tuna/wk
- Do advisories work? Harvard study: After 2001, fish consumption among 2,000 pregnant women dropped by $\frac{1}{2}$ serving from 2 per week. RFF study: lots of slippage from advisory to reduced health effects.

More History

- UK Study in *Lancet*: Child IQ, test score, ADHD effects from women eating < 12 oz fish /week during pregnancy
- Seychelles 20 yr longitudinal study: No adverse effects
- Faroe Islands study: Slight neurological effects to children of mothers who ate whales (high Hg and high selenium).
- Finland study: men with highest hair Hg had a 2.0-fold increased risk of acute myocardial infarction relative to the other groups.
- Virtanen et al. (2005) follow-up (13 years) finds high mercury content in hair increased the risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and attenuated the beneficial effects of fish oils on cardiovascular health.

What's good about fish

- Fish is rich in protein, generally low in calories and packed with omega-3 fatty acids, and generally lower in contaminants than some other high protein foods.
- The [National Academy of Sciences](#), the [American Heart Association](#) and the 2005 U.S. Dietary Guidelines (as well as EPA and FDA) advise eating about two meals of fish per week
- Omega-3s are essential fats key to fetal brain development and improve mood (including postpartum depression. May decrease the risk of having a preterm baby.
- ➔ Eat fish that is low in mercury, particularly when pregnant (salmon, sardines, tilapia, anchovies, shrimp and light tuna. Can take fish oil supplements to get benefits.

Omega-3
 Highest ■■■■
 Higher ■■■
 High ■■
 Moderate ■

Mercury
 Highest ■■■■
 High ■■■
 Lower ■■
 Lowest ■

Cost per serving:
 \$ = About \$1 or less
 \$\$ = About \$1 to \$3
 \$\$\$ = About \$3 to \$6
 \$\$\$\$ = About \$6 and higher

FISH/SEAFOOD	OMEGA-3	MERCURY	COST
Shrimp Baked, boiled, steamed, canned	■	—	\$\$\$
Shrimp Breaded and fried	—	—	\$\$\$
Tuna Light canned	■■■	■■	\$
Tuna White canned (<i>albacore</i>)	■■■■	■■■	\$
Tuna Fresh grilled bluefin	■	■■■	\$\$\$
Tuna Fresh grilled yellowfin	■	■■■	\$\$\$
Salmon Canned	■■■■	—	\$
Salmon Farm-raised	■■■■	■	\$\$
Salmon Wild	■■■■	■	\$\$-\$\$\$\$
Catfish	■	■	\$\$
Tilapia	■	■	\$\$
Crab Blue	■■■	■	\$\$-\$\$\$\$
Crab Alaska king	■	■	\$\$-\$\$\$\$
Cod	■	■■	\$\$
Clams	■■	—	\$

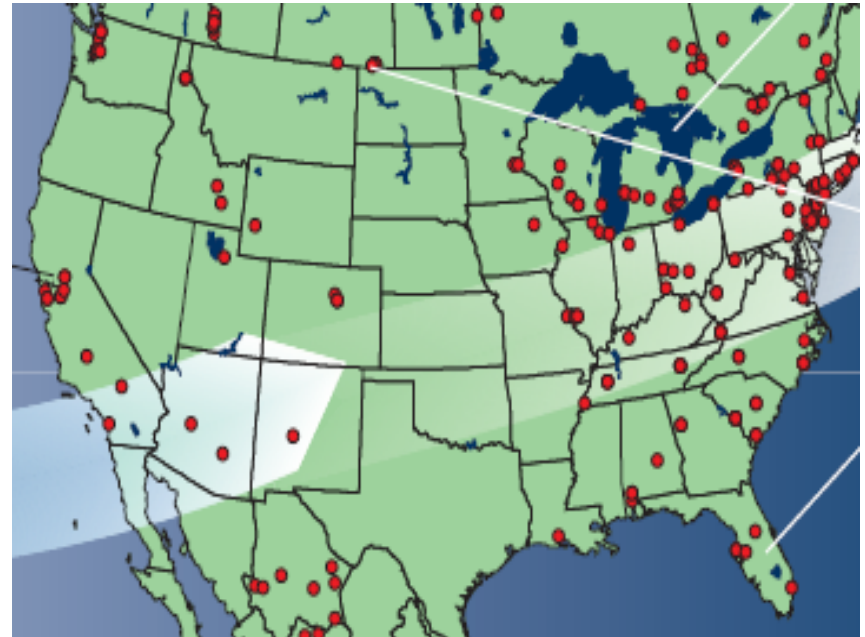
Swordfish: | | | | | | | | | | \$\$\$\$-\$\$\$\$

Valuation studies of Health Effects

- IQ point:
 - Lifetime earnings: EPA: \$8,807 per IQ lost (\$1999); TLS and GMM: \$7,121 per boy and \$5,268 per girl (2000\$);
 - WTP: G&H: low-end \$1,295 and high-end \$2,236 (2004\$) per IQ lost
 - WTP: \$10,420 (2000\$) per IQ lost from Rowe et al. (1995)
 - Cost of illness: R&H: \$16,500 per IQ lost (2000\$)
- Mortality:
 - Value of Statistical Life: BPS: \$2.2;\$5.8 million; R&H: \$6 million, JMK: \$700K; \$6 million
 - Cost of illness: R&H: \$50,000 per myocardial infarction

Hotspots

- 244 mercury hot spots in North America, where the amount of mercury contamination exceeds naturally occurring
- EPRI believes that the hot spots won't be intensified under the CAMR trading program
- Note that Hg will be coming down overall
- Hotspots should be measured from old not new baseline
- Environmental justice concerns should be treated the same way.
- If there's a problem use local authority to address.



Allowance allocation

- Emission budget for each state: share of cap
- EPA Guidance: Free allowances – updated based on heat input adjusted according to fuel type.
- States can do what they want

Auction

- Advantage: cost-effective; flexible to policy maker; able to generate revenue ; doesn't favor incumbent firms
- Disadvantage: higher electricity price in regulated (cost of service) regions
- Possible use of revenues:
 - Compensation to consumers; investment in technology improvement; support to other environmental friendly programs; etc
 - However, improving energy efficiency would draw down the allowance price due to the decrease in demand.

Conclusions

- ➔ Estimated costs for CAMR far exceed estimated benefits
 - ➔ Remember not to count ancillary particulates reductions unless they exceed mandated levels and with no trading on SO₂ and NO_X. With trading, price falls, but no health benefits.
 - ➔ Results very sensitive to Hg-mortality link;
- ➔ Join the trading program
- ➔ Regulate PM more; not as ancillary to Hg
- ➔ Don't worry too much about hotspots
- ➔ Consider auctions